

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 14th, 1901.

NUMBER 20

## WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, "  
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STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF  
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Coal.—Large stocks kept of only the very best  
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## KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of busi-  
ness—hardware, domestic goods, specialties, etc.  
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Provision Merchant,  
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6 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 6

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LATH PALACE SQUARE

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## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with  
please communicate with the Directress.

Miss LAYONA GLENN,

No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,  
Botafogo.

## Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in  
regard to the whereabouts of Alandream Weinstein  
whose address was given as at Rua Senhor dos Passos  
No. 55 (sobrado).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port  
of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., the British Consul Gene-  
ral at this port desires information of the where-  
abouts of persons of the names of Scheult and Cham-  
berlain.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1881.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built  
accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same  
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Peckham Truck Co.  
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Reserve fund ..... 973,245

Agents

**Edward Ashworth & Co.**No. 50, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.  
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund ..... 1,328,751**Agent: P. E. Swanwick.**Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março—2nd floor.**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

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**Youle & Co.**No. 38, Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MER-  
CANTILE INSURANCE Co. Ltd.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899 ... £14,499,089  
Authorized Capital ..... £3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

**Pullen, Schmidt & Co.**

107, Rua da Quitanda.

**Official Directory****U. S. LEGATION.**—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE  
BRYAN, Minister.**BRITISH LEGATION.**—No. 7, Rua Visconde de Ita-  
borahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis  
SIR HENRY NEVILL DERING, Minister.**AMERICAN, CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 99, Rua  
1<sup>o</sup> de Março. EUGENE SEGER, Consul General.**BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.**—No. 1, Rua  
Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House).  
C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General.**Church Directors****CHURCH OF ENGLAND.**—Service is held every  
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tion of the Holy Communion on the first and third  
Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second  
and fourth Sundays at 3 a.m. also on Saints' Days  
according to announcements. Baptisms and mar-  
riages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain,  
for whom communications may be sent to Crashley  
& Co. 35 Rua do Ouvidor.

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guese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.  
Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy  
Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at  
6 1/2 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preach-  
ing at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Largo do  
Cathete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon.  
Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sab-  
bath of each month—Portuguese service, 8.8, every  
Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at  
7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-  
meeting and Bible study at 7-30 p.m. Messages for the  
Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 20, or Rua Conde de  
Bacpeddy, 78. M. DICKIN, Pastor.**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—No. 15, Travessa da  
Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at  
11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—No. 25, Rua de São Anna.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and  
7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

**PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH**  
—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 6. English service  
at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m.  
and 7-30 p.m. Sundays; 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays  
Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

**Miscellaneous.****AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—No. 20  
Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S  
AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale  
the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French,  
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ING ROOM.**—31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from  
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10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor;  
W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines,  
papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be  
gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-  
dalaria.**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—  
No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open  
from 8 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours  
from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. R. A. W. SLOAN, Presi-  
dent; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary, Domingos  
da Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**—The Buenos Aires authorities have at last  
decreed free pratique for all shipping arrivals  
from Rio de Janeiro and Santos. Perhaps it  
will be a burlesque concession like that of  
Montevideo.—Another plot against the government was  
discovered in Montevideo the past week, and  
a large number of arrests have been made.  
The military seems to have been mixed up in  
it to some extent.—The latest advances in regard to the unif-  
ication of the Argentine debt are to the effect that  
the Paris bankers are demanding the daily  
deposit of 60 per cent. of the customs receipts  
for the service of the debt. This hardly shows  
improving credit.—In Rosario Talha, in Darkest Entre-Rios,  
16 business houses of some consideration  
and several minor ones have had to compound  
with their creditors. This is typical of the  
state of affairs in the Argentine Ireland.—  
*Buenos Aires Herald.*—Although the epidemic of small pox in  
Buenos Aires is said to be declining, there  
were 37 new cases and 11 deaths reported on  
the 14th. The Montevideo health authorities  
are vaccinating all passenger arrivals from  
Buenos Aires, as though that would keep out  
infection.—The *Montevideo Times* severely condemns  
the conduct of the police of that city on the  
27th ult., when an orderly and inoffensive as-  
sembly of people just retiring from a public  
meeting was attacked and beaten by a police  
force. The outrage was unexpected and with-  
out cause.—The important Tucuman sugar firm which  
was reported a short time ago in financial dif-  
ficulties has not been able to make a private  
settlement with the creditors, consequently  
the affair goes to the courts. The liabilities  
amount to \$3,000,000 and assets 3 sugar fac-  
tories and various estates and houses in that  
province.—*Southern Cross*, May 3.—Whilst we, in winter, are imposing quar-  
antine against Brazilian ports, Montevideo is  
discussing imposing quarantine against Buenos  
Aires on account of small pox. For some  
curious reason, the Montevideo authorities  
propose that people from this city shall be  
vaccinated before they land, as if a vaccinated  
person were less liable to carry infection than  
any other.—*B. A. Herald.*—General Korner has not been able to  
mobilize 15,000 Chilean national guards for  
want of funds. There is a new Chilean  
cabinet and the first item on its programme is  
peace. These two items of news of the week  
are welcome. Chile has the money for mobil-  
ization but she thinks it best to employ it  
otherwise. The new cabinet has fighting ele-  
ments behind it, but it is convinced that peace  
is a more paying policy.—*Southern Cross*,  
Buenos Aires.—According to statistics recently compiled  
in Mendoza by the inspector of internal taxes,  
there are 1,455 bodegas established in that  
province. The production of wine up to the  
end of last year varied between 890 and 1,000,  
000 hectolitres. The capital invested amounts  
to \$20,314,588 m/n. The taxes last year  
amounted to \$1,519,197 m/n, which is equal to  
the sale of 77,534,733 litres of wine, of which  
the province consumed 15,000,000 litres.—  
*Southern Cross.*—There is a line of steamers running from  
this port to Colonia and since the opening of  
the railway to Montevideo, from that port, a  
considerable number prefer that route to the  
all-river route. The steamer which goes from  
here has a few times run alongside the mole  
at Colonia, but the boatmen of the place who  
have so long had a chance to pluck the unfor-  
tunate public landing there, made a remon-  
strance to the local authorities and in com-  
pliance with this the steamer is anchored a  
few yards from the wharf, so that the boatmen  
can get their chance at extortion. If this is  
the idea of the port people there, it is re-  
markable one for it will tend to reduce the  
travel by that route. It is as stupid as it is  
unjust and would be tolerated only in Uru-  
guay or some like free republic.—*B. A. Herald.*—One of the most valuable woods which is  
grown in the Argentine republic is the  
quebracho, of which there are two kinds, the  
*blanco* and the *colorado*. Of these again, the  
latter is the more valuable as being utilised in  
so many ways both in this country and for ex-  
portation. The railways, almost all of them,  
prefer this wood to any other for sleepers on  
account of its lasting qualities, and the "estancie-  
reros" bear witness to its excellence for  
posts, exactly on the same account. But there  
is yet another application of the wood that has  
acquired of late years vast proportions in  
foreign countries. From the pulp or sawdust  
a very good tanning material is made, and  
exports of the logs for this purpose are very large  
and constantly on the increase. A large  
number go to the United States, where we un-  
derstand it efficiently replaces the famous  
hemlock bark, which is now becoming scarce.  
A great quantity is sent to Germany, and now  
it is learnt that the import into that country is  
to be taxed in a manner which will make the  
use of it almost prohibitory. We do not  
believe though, that the loss of the German  
market for the article would have more than a  
temporary effect of depression, since the de-  
mand for it both domestic and foreign will be  
still large when treating of a commodity which  
is held in such high esteem.—*Review*, Buenos  
Aires.—A Montevideo telegram of the 11th inst.  
says that an alliance exists between the  
blancos of Uruguay and the caudillos of Rio  
Grande and that a blanco force with cannon  
has crossed the frontier into Uruguay.From *New York Times*, March 24.**DEATH OF J. W. DOANE.**J. W. Doane, head of the tea and coffee  
importing house of J. W. Doane & Co., at 85  
and 87 Front Street, this city; 25 and 27  
Wabash Avenue, Chicago; London, and  
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, died in his apartments,  
in the Holland House, last night, after an  
illness of several weeks. He had been trou-  
bled with heart disease for some time, but it  
was thought he was improving. He had a  
sudden relapse last night, and died soon  
after.Mr. Doane was sixty-eight years old yester-  
day. He was born in Thompson, Conn.,  
and had a summer home there. On the day  
of the Windsor Hotel fire he moved to the  
Holland House and had since resided there.  
He is survived by his widow, two sons, A. E.  
and J. W., Jr., and three daughters.The deceased was president of the Merchant  
and Trust Company of Chicago, a director in  
the Pullman Palace Car Company, Illinois  
Central Railroad Company, Lake Erie and  
Western Railroad Company, Union Pacific  
Railroad Company, New York and New Eng-  
land Railroad Company, and was interested  
in the reorganization of the Chicago and Al-  
ton Railroad Company.**A RESENTMENT.**When de breeze is gittin' balmy an de sky is  
kind of blue,  
An' de trees is gittin' ready foh to blossom out  
a few,  
An' de laziness comes tricklin' f'm yoh haid  
down to yoh feet,  
An' maffia, 'cept a go'ld long rest seems gen-  
uinely sweet—  
Oh it's den yoh gotter hustle, same as if de  
frosty air,  
Was settin' yoh a steppin', an' yoh didnt so  
much care,  
De sunshine on de water telegraphs yoh foh to  
shirk,  
An' yoh orter be a loffin'—but yoh got ter go  
to work,  
I's often had it preach' to me—dar's times foh  
ev' y thing,  
Dar's time foh honest labor, an' dar's times to  
dance an' sing,  
An' it allus seem to me, betwix de spring-time  
an' de fall,  
Dit de time set by foh loffin' is de special  
time of all,  
An' dat's why I am tempted foh to sing a  
minor key,  
Foh de shovell's gittin' heavy, jes as heavy as  
kin be,  
An' yoh's staggered by de luhships dat in  
existence lurk,  
When yoh orter be a loffin' an' yoh has to go  
to work.**SANTOS CRICKET.**

SAO VICENTE AND JOSE MENINO V. REST.

The Santos cricket season opened, on the  
3rd inst., with the above match played at José  
Menino with following results:

SAO VICENTE AND JOSE MENINO.

A. L. Wright, bowled Burgos.....	1
C. Pritchard, " Burgos.....	16
G. Tomlinson, c. Murray, b. Lloyd.....	17
H. Beardsall, bowled Burgos.....	1
H. F. Hampshire, bowled Murray.....	16
H. P. Smith, bowled Murray.....	0
J. Elworthy, " Murray.....	0
B. Stouden, c. Meadows, b. Preece.....	4
A. Miller, bowled Harding.....	4
A. Richards, c. Burgos, b. Harding.....	18
J. Lockley, not out.....	0
Extras.....	8
Total.....	85

**REST.**

A. Tweedie, bowled Beardsall.....	2
R. C. Lloyd, run out.....	18
A. Burgos, retired.....	40
J. Meadows, bowled Tomlinson.....	29
F. Tracey, not out.....	20
W. C. Preece, bowled Beardsall.....	7
S. Cross, lbw. b. Pritchard.....	0
J. Cross, bowled Tomlinson.....	0
C. R. Murray.....	—
A. Harding, " did not bat.....	—
H. Jones.....	—
Extras.....	10
Total.....	126

JOURNALISM in Greeland is represented by  
single newspaper, founded and conducted  
by Mr. Goeller, who is editor, printer, pub-  
lisher, and newsgut all in one. The offices  
of the paper, which is a bi-monthly, are at  
Goodthab, and once a fortnight Mr. Goeller  
performs a long journey on skates to dispose  
of his journal. Originally nothing more than  
a collection of crude illustrations, Mr. Goeller  
gradually introduced into his paper first words  
and then sentences, and finally articles on  
the affairs of the day. In fact he may be said  
to have actually taught many of his subscri-  
bers to read.**ABSOLUTELY FLAWLESS**

A few words on the superiority of.

**TROPICAL  
DUNLOP TYRES**"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily  
use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 "tropical" miles. The front tyre  
like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one  
now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."**MR. F. M. STAPLES,**

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In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of  
observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner  
tube.

Correspondence invited with.

**THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO., LTD.**

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade-mark.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO  
CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,  
nachs. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brouen &amp; Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
1887 by the «Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft»  
in Berlin and the «Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
burg», Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Caixa 520.) (Caixa 125.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto  
Gesellschaft, Berlin  
Norddeutsche Bank in  
Hamburg, Hamburg  
M. A. von Rothschild  
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
Director der Disconto Gesellschaft  
London  
Manchester and Liverpool  
District Banking Company Limited,  
London  
Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London  
Wm. Brauer & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
Paris, Paris.  
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon e Açores and corres-  
pondents.

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks

shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank

ing business.

Thit Gutschow,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 551, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Paris; Santos,  
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
Banco de Portugal and agencas.—PORTUGAL.  
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Partners Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK.  
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
Reserve fund..... " 540,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1° de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti &amp; Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of banking business.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1896 by the  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-  
merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY  
Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million France).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
ris, and agencies.  
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
veloppement du Commerce et de l'industrie en France, and agencies

LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited,  
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
Paris Bank, Limited.

GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
Dresdener Bank, Dresden, and branches  
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
Correspondents in all chief cities.

PORTUGAL AND OPORTO: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
and their correspondents.  
Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon

ITALY: Credito Italiano.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-  
acts every description of banking business.

Leon Housset,

inspecteur-Général.

H. KILBURN SCOTT

MINING ENGINEER

Reports on Mining Properties and Analyses.

21, RUE THEOPHILO OTTONI

Telegraphic Address:—MINING.

P. O. Box 634.

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital: Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:  
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
London & County Banking Co., Ltd.  
Messrs. Barling Brothers & Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co. LONDON.  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal HAMBURG.  
LISBON.

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Unless these figures cover concealed trans-  
actions similar to that between the govern-  
ment and bank on January 4, the amount of  
inscriptions legitimately withdrawn from cir-  
culation up to the 30th ult. was equal to nearly  
17 % of that issued.

**THE BANKING SITUATION.**

In last Saturday's issue of the *Paiz* ex-Vice-  
President Manoel Victorino publishes some  
interesting figures which contribute to show  
the disastrous effects caused to the Rio de  
Janeiro money market by the government's  
policy of exorbitant taxation. These figures  
refer to the cash balances, deposits and loans  
of the Banco da Republica, Banco Rural e  
Hypothecario, Banco Commercial, Banco do  
Commercio, Banco da Lavoura e do Commer-  
cio, Banco de Depositos e Descontos, Banco  
Rio e Matto Grosso, Banco Nacional Bazi-  
leiro, London and Brazilian Bank, London  
and River Plate Bank, British Bank of South  
America, Brasilianische Bank für Deutschland  
and Banque Française du Brésil.

The aggregate amounts of the cash balances,  
deposits and loans of these eight Brazilian and  
five foreign banks on Aug. 31, 1900, and March  
31, 1901, were as follows:

Aug. 31, 1900 March 31, 1901

Cash bal- ances.....	131,059,977\$075	89,224,808\$477
Deposits:		
Accounts		
current.....	198,351,871\$163	81,354,070\$816
Bills payable	63,834,412\$469	30,449,409\$535
Loans:		
Guaranteed		
accounts		
current.....	140,664,739\$782	118,768,105\$115
Bills dis- counted.....	93,509,381\$785	42,245,830\$291

There was consequently a decrease of 41-  
835,168\$598 or 29 % in the aggregate amount  
of cash balances, of 116,997,800\$547 or 59 %  
in that of deposits on account current, of 33-  
355,022\$954 or 52 % in that of bills payable,  
of 21,896,633\$667 or 15 % in that of loans on  
guaranteed accounts current, and of 51,263-  
550\$494 or 55 % in that of bills discounted.  
The restriction in credit is really much greater  
than is shown by these figures. In the amount  
of loans are included large sums belong-  
ing to the banks that suspended payments.  
These sums, which aggregate nearly three-  
fourths of the total amount of bills discounted  
and loans on guaranteed accounts current, are  
now involuntary loans that continue to figure  
on balance-sheets because the banks are un-  
able to collect them. On the whole Dr. Ma-  
noel Victorino's figures confirm the statement,  
constantly heard in business circles, that con-  
fidence and credit have been almost entirely  
destroyed.

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

Houtb; discours par Hilmy Tonnali. The  
author is 1st secretary of the Turkish legation  
at Madrid, and this French translation is  
offered to the friends of Turkey.

Report of Directors to the Shareholders for  
1900—Great Western B. Brazil Railway Co.  
Limited. Presented at the annual general  
meeting held in London, April 16th, 1901.

Mid-Monthly Complete List of Investments,  
containing particulars of every security quoted  
on the Stock Exchange. Issued by Monier-  
Williams & Co., 5 Tottenhouse Yard, London.  
Most useful for reference purposes.

Conversion Tables of Weights and Measures  
and Foreign Monies; prepared by The Phila-  
delphia Commercial Museum. A very con-  
venient and useful reference book for com-  
mercial purposes. The conversions are into the  
United States weights, measures and money,  
and the book is therefore most useful to Ameri-  
can merchants, but it will be found useful to  
foreign merchants as well.

America's Economic Supremacy; by Brooks  
Adams. New York: The Macmillan Company,  
1900. A philosophical discussion of the rising  
commercial influence of the United States  
since the Spanish-American war. His conclu-  
sions are that the financial convulsions of the  
past decade are due to a decline in British  
vitality and energy, that British supremacy  
on the Continent received a serious blow by  
Germany's victory over France in 1870, that  
the decay of Great Britain, as shown in the  
Anglo-Boer war and recent events in China, is  
due to social causes, which also threaten the  
overthrow of her long held commercial su-  
periority. This commercial supremacy, he  
argues, is passing to the United States.

THOSE who read that letter from the Vene-  
zuelan government a few weeks ago regard-  
ing the situation in that unhappy country,  
will be interested to see what people and the  
government have to say. A contributor to  
the *New York Tribune* says:—"The govern-  
ment is an absolute monarchy. General Cas-  
tro has been dictator since he drove out Gen-  
eral Andrade, and multitudes of citizens and  
foreigners alike. In the first month of his dic-  
tatorship, he summoned numbers of bankers  
and merchants, and demanded from them  
contributions ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000  
in support of the government. Those who  
refused compliance were imprisoned in the  
Rotunda. Some of them were afterwards  
handcuffed and chained, and marched in this  
condition through the streets. They were  
subsequently removed to cells, which were  
not large enough to allow them to lie down.  
In this way General Castro raised funds until  
the revenue from the war taxes began to come  
in."

1900	Issued	Withdrawn from cir- culation
November.....	40,809,000\$	4,709,800\$000
December.....	22,635,500\$	4,973,400\$000
1901:		
January.....	31,661,700\$	1,316,600\$000
February.....	65,400\$	1,631,700\$000
March.....	61,500\$	2,092,000\$000
April.....	3,613,000\$	1,956,300\$000
Total ..	98,846,100\$	16,684,300\$000

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash in advance)

Subscription: \$25.00 per annum for Brazil;  
\$25.00 per six months

\$50.00 or £2 abroad or the equivalent in currency said equivalent not to be less than \$25.00.  
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year to terminate on June 30th and December 31st.  
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received by

Messrs. Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman,  
Attorneys,  
141, Broadway, New York.  
Messrs. Street & Co.,  
30 Cornhill, London

and by Messrs. A. R. Dimplo & Co., São Paulo.  
Notices of marriages, births and deaths \$5.00 each.  
SINGLE COPIES: No. 25¢; for sale at the office of publication, at the English Book Store, No. 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and at the Casa Americana in São Paulo.

Printed for the Proprietor at the—

TYPOGRAPHIA ALDINA

No. 96, Rua da Assembléia.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 258.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 14th, 1901.

WITH regard to the future production of coffee, one fact is clearly apparent—the necessity of reducing the cost. Something may be achieved to improve the situation of the producer by opening new markets and increasing production, but this is far from sufficient. Production is steadily increasing and new producers are appearing almost every year. Those countries, like Mexico, from which competition has long been anticipated, have not as yet done much harm to the Brazilian producer, but they are producing enough, in the aggregate, to influence prices, and they may at any moment largely increase their output. Brazil is easily first as a cheap producer, as well as a large producer, but in view of the enormous overproduction of the present time, this cheapness must be further reduced in order to give a profit. How can this be done? In our opinion, something can be done by a reorganization of the labor element on the lines followed in other countries, where the extra labor for the harvest season comes from without. Better wages are paid for such work, but these are possible because of the short harvest season, and the avoidance of expense for account of such laborers during the remaining months of the year. The practice on Brazilian coffee plantations is to carry a full force of laborers through the whole year, which involves unnecessary expense. The planter should permanently employ only the laborers needed for the work of cleaning the coffee fields, and these might be employed on moderate terms providing an extra percentage be allowed for the picking season. For picking good wages should be paid, and laborers from outside localities should be procured. Inasmuch as Italian laborers go from Italy to Argentina and the United States for harvest wages, and Scandinavians go from Sweden and Norway to the United States and Canada for special work, the laborers in both cases returning home when the harvest is over, we see no reason why the same means may not be employed in picking coffee. In northern Argentina we have visited sugar estates where a certain number of Bolivian Indians are employed during the whole year, but when the cane-cutting season comes hundreds of extra Indians from Bolivia and the Chaco flock in for the employment offered. Brazil ought to furnish a very large contingent of extra laborers for the coffee-picking season, for she has poor, unemployed citizens in large numbers in almost every state. If cheap transportation were offered, why should not the Cearenses come to São Paulo for work as readily as they go to the rubber camps on the upper Amazon? It surely is not an impossible problem, and there certainly seems to be an advantage in it. Then there is the question of cultivating and pruning to

increase the yield and improve the quality, both of which contribute to cheapen production. Greater care in picking and preparing for market may not imply reduced expenses, but they certainly contribute to better prices. And then why can not the costs of marketing be reduced? It has been shown over and over again that a large percentage of this expenditure is wholly unnecessary. When coffee commanded high prices, these expenses were not felt, but at the present moment they may turn the planters' profit into a loss. Every milreis saved on a bag of coffee, whether in transportation and marketing, or wages and cultivation, may be vital to the industry, and the planter should spare no effort to make that economy a permanent one.

ACCORDING to a telegram of the 4th inst. the American millionaire, Frank Clark has purchased the new White Star steamer "Celtic" for a private yacht. This steamer is the largest vessel ever built, being 700 feet in length, 75 feet in breadth, and having a gross tonnage of 20,880, and a displacement of 36,200 tons. She was launched April 4. Aside from the bare figures and statement of fact, there is absolutely nothing good to be said of the transaction. The employment of such a steamer as a private yacht is nothing but an ostentatious display of wealth, an exhibition of ignorance and bad taste. It is a sign of the times, however, which should be noted. When men get so rich in a lifetime and then engage in such coarse rivalries in the display of it, the end must be near. There is absolutely nothing praiseworthy, nor instructive, nor attractive in such a display. On the contrary it is demoralizing and disgusting. It offends every canon of good taste, it is a reckless waste of money, and it is an offensive glorification of wealth. It is even worse than a bartender's display of diamonds. When wealth becomes so reckless and senseless as this, it can not fail to arouse, not only emulation, but an unrelenting antagonism which will some day compass its fall.

THE telegrams from Montevideo of the past week bring us news of another political conspiracy, and this time it is apparently of so serious a character that the government has been obliged to adopt severe measures. A great many arrests have been made and the Cerro fortress is said to be full of prisoners. Worse than that, a reign of terror has followed owing to the search for suspects and the arbitrary measures adopted by the police to capture them. Just what the causes are we do not care to investigate. It is generally admitted by those who are in a position to know that President Custodio has given Uruguay the best and most economical government that country has known for many years. In spite of this the agitators and corrupt elements of that unhappy country are continually plotting his overthrow. There is no principle at stake, nor will the country be benefited by any suggested change. It is a pity these parasites and plunderers can not be put in close confinement so that Uruguay can have the benefit of an honest, orderly government. Trade and industry have been ruined by these revolutions and conspiracies, and the credit of the country has suffered irreparable loss. And yet, Uruguay could be one of the richest and most prosperous states in South America, were she blessed with good government! It is a thousand pities she can not rid herself of the professional politician and military parasite!

THE latest suggestion for improving the position of coffee—and it is one, which may attract much support—because it implies a further tax which many believe will have to be paid by the foreigner—is that of a heavier export tax on the product. The tax suggested is 20 per cent. which will serve, it is believed, to prevent the exportation of low grade coffees and thus reduce the exportable crop. This, in turn, is to increase the value of the higher grades exported. We have no intention of entering upon a discussion of the subject, but we would like to call attention to two points which should not be overlooked. The first of these is that of the estimated increase in price on the higher grades exported. Will the Brazilian planter derive any benefit from this? As long as the heavy stocks exist and the world's production continues to be in excess of consumption, the consuming markets will fix the price, and this means that the producer will have to pay the tax. The inference is, therefore, that the Brazilian planter will have to carry the burden of his increased export duty. Prices would naturally be somewhat increased because of the diminished exportation, but would it be more than sufficient to counterbalance the increase in duty? Then, too, it must be remembered that a disappearance of cheap low grade coffees in the American market will be equivalent to a considerable increase in the cost of coffee to the great majority of coffee-drinkers. Experience shows that this will occasion a decrease in consumption, which will help to maintain existing relations between production and consumption. The second point is that of retaliation. It may not materialize, but still the possibility exists. In the United States export taxes are not liked, and congress has more than once sought to counteract them by

legislation. In view of the recent failure of reciprocity negotiations between Brazil and the United States an additional export duty on coffee might not be well received, although the Campinas modification of 20 per cent in kind might not attract much attention.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 7.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—The chamber, by an almost unanimous vote, re-elected the president and vice-presidents who had served in the previous session.

MAY 8.—*Senate.*—By an almost unanimous vote, Senator Manoel de Queiroz was re-elected president *pro tem.* The senate elected its secretaries and the members of some of the standing committees.—*Chamber of Deputies.*

The chamber elected its secretaries. There was received a message from the President of the republic accompanying his proposal for the army bill. The bill fixes the number of enlisted men in the army at 28,160, and the number of cadets of the military schools at 800. There was also received a message asking for a special appropriation of \$375,472 for the payment of a retired government employé.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The *Diário da Manhã* of Ribeirão Preto says that some of the coffee planters of that district have decided not to gather this year's crop because of the low prices ruling. In some localities a number of cafés have been abandoned.

—Meetings of planters have been called at Rio Claro, Botucatu and other places in São Paulo to consider the critical state of coffee production. At Botucatu it is proposed to reduce the price for picked coffee, including cleaning the ground, to 400 reis per alqueire.

—The *Commercio* of Campinas, São Paulo, says that the coffee crop in that state this year will not be less than 8,000,000 bags. At some points coffee-picking began on the 6th inst. The stock on hand in Campinas is enormous, and some planters still have their last year's crop on hand, because of the low prices.

—Supplies of mild coffees are quite liberal, but they look small compared with the heavy stocks of Brazilian grades. Quality tells, however, like "blood," and good grocers depend more upon the mild grades than the Rios and Santos. The Brazilians should turn their attention to the production of large quantities of coffee worth about 10c. at the present range of prices, instead of the stuff that sells at less than 6c., and if they could turn out a still better quality in profusion, it would be all the better for every interest concerned.—*Merchant's Review*, New York, April 19.

At a meeting of planters upon the Limeira plantation, of Mogi, São Paulo, some days ago, it was decided that for the next year, ending September 1902, the wages paid for cleaning coffee fields should be 700 per thousand trees for the season and 500 reis per alqueire of 50 litres of coffee for picking. Daily wages, were fixed at 2500 without and 1800 with food and shelter. These rates, at 12 d. exchange, are equivalent to about 60 and 36 cents a day. They are not burdensome wages, surely! And who would care to take care of a million coffee trees during a whole year for 17 dollars?

—Sr. Franklin Dutra, of this city, is of the opinion that Italy now offers the most hopeful outlook for a propaganda in favor of an increased consumption of Brazilian coffee. He thinks that Italy alone could take a third of the Brazilian crop. This may be perfectly correct, but we must confess to some doubts as to Italy's ability to take such a quantity. A Rome telegram of the 3rd inst. says that 40,000 emigrants will leave for the United States this month, and a Naples telegram of same date says that 26,000 emigrants have arrived there, bound for North and South America. Increased taxes and bad harvests are causing a decreased consumption of Brazilian coffee. If economic conditions are so bad in Italy, how then can the people increase their consumption of Brazilian coffee?

—In discussing Sr. José Carlos de Carvalho's declaration that the coffees sold in foreign markets as Brazilian are of the worst description, the *Merchant's Review*, of New York, says:—"There is no satisfaction in producing or retailing these common grades, for their consumption tends to hurt the entire trade in coffee, and it would be as easy to get first class prices as it is to get low prices. There is a good deal of talk in the coffee trade here about the impossibility of Brazil planters making a profit at present prices for No. 7 and lower grades, but the fact that production keeps full while prices remain low points to a different conclusion. Perhaps the trisly coffee costs much less than the bull speculators assert. But however that may be it rests with the planters alone whether they shall get better prices, by improving quality and not by reducing production."

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Pernambuco press is complaining of the delays in paying annuities.

—A Rio Grande telegram says that Cassiano Nascimento (ex-minister of Floriano Peixoto) is spoken of as a candidate for the presidency.

—The *Jornal do Recife* is severely criticizing the financial policy of Minister Murtinho.

—Abundant rains fell throughout the interior districts of the state of Ceará last week.

—The city of Pará has been provided with a new postoffice, and its was very much needed.

—The Brazilian-Bolivian boundary commission left Marafos for Tabatinga on the 8th inst.

—There were light frosts in the Sorocaba district, São Paulo, during the first days of the month.

—The German cruiser "Vineta" was in Santos last week and the officers made an excursion up to São Paulo.

—The disorders in the state of Pará, which the state government has described as seditions, are cooled and order has been restored.

—There was a football match in São Paulo on the 3rd inst. between teams from Mackenzie College and the Sport Club, the latter being the winner.

—After some months of dronth a heavy rain storm visited Rio Grande do Sul on the 7th inst. and continued up to the end of the week.

—Counterfeit notes in large quantities are again appearing in Pará, and the police are trying to detect the persons who are putting them into circulation.

—The municipality of Curitiba, Paraná, has adopted a by-law ordering the closing of all business houses after 3 p. m. on Sundays and holidays. But why delay the closing until 3 p. m.?

—According to a Marafos telegram of the 9th inst. the *Commercio* says that the Acre revolution will continue. The Mandos filibusters should have a care lest they overdo the business.

—The recent election in the Diamantina district of Minas Geraes, to fill a vacancy in the chamber of deputies, is said to have aroused no interest whatever, only a small fraction of the registered voters going to the polls.

—It has been proposed to erect a pantheon in Bahia for the burial of distinguished natives of that state, but the public works committee of the state assembly has very properly reported against the appropriation of 100,000 for that purpose.

—Trouble is reported from Itassá district of Bahia where a Tenente Osorio has been shot in the head and arm, and the residence of Antonio Pinto has been destroyed. A police force of 100 men with 10,000 cartridges has been sent to the place.

—The newspaper *Rebate* of Cuiabá, organ of the Martinho government and edited by Francisco Ribeiro who has just lost the office of solicitor-general of the state of Mato Grosso through the decision of the federal supreme court, has published a violent article against that court.

—An inundation has caused considerable damage in the town of Nova Cruz, Rio Grande do Norte. The Oriuriatm river overflowed its banks, swept away an iron bridge and submerged the track of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway, causing a suspension of traffic. A telegram of the 13th says it had been raining in torrents for two days at Natal.

—Notwithstanding the severe financial and commercial crisis in Pará the intendant of that city is about to solicit tenders from French and Italian sculptors for a monument to celebrate the decision of the Swiss arbitration tribunal in the Franco-Brazilian boundary dispute. Monuments might wait for better times, but the municipal official apparently can not wait.

—There was a meeting of the Rio de Janeiro (state) congressional delegation in Petropolis on the 11th inst. to settle upon a policy. Gov. Quintino Bocayva instructed them to take note of the crisis which is causing so much injury to the country and to employ their best efforts to alleviate the same, especially in the direction of coffee production. This is not open hostility to the government, but it implies independent action. As for the succession to the presidency, he wished them to declare that he is not a candidate in case there should be divergent opinions in the convention.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—At a public auction of the Santos section of the bankrupt Viação Paulista tramway company, on the 6th inst., only 530,000 were offered for the property, which was knocked down at that price. The company's syndics protested.

—The Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, Pa., are about to make a shipment of twenty locomotives for the West Australian government railroads. It was stated yesterday that a special steamer will be chartered for the conveyance of the locomotives and miscellaneous machinery to the Antipodes. The steamer is to load the engines at Philadelphia and will then come on to this port, where the balance of the freight is to be received. The boat, according to present arrangements, is to sail for Fremantle about April 15.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 28.



—The municipal council of São Paulo has granted permission to the Light and Power Company to run electric trams across the Chô viaduct, but only after certain repairs are made. The council has also given permission to run electric trams on most of the lines of the extinct Viçosa company, but suppresses the lines of three principal business streets.

—For the half year ending 31st December last the receipts of the S. Paulo railway aggregated 13,769,258\$, and the working expenses 4,775,678\$, leaving a surplus of 9,022,568\$. The average rate of exchange was 100 for the half year, against 74 in the corresponding period of 1899, and the surplus remitted yielded £ 387,012 against £ 206,295 in 1899. The cost of the new works, which are all finished with the exception of the inclined planes on the Santos *apex*, have cost more than the new capital by about £ 300,000. The directors recommended a dividend of 3 per cent, carrying £ 27,470 to the reserve fund which is increased to £ 355,029.

—The directors of the Great Western of Brazil railway report for the year ending 31st December last that the gross receipts were 1,631,097\$, against 1,497,349\$ in 1899, and the working expenses 1,023,776\$ against 956,396\$, showing a surplus of 607,321\$ against 500,953\$ in the preceding year. Special items amounting to 54,706\$ are also to be deducted from revenue, reducing it to 552,615\$. The government guarantee was punctually paid in funding bonds, which were sold at an average of 85.4 per cent, against 84.2 per cent in 1899. An interim dividend of 2 per cent had been paid, and the directors proposed to pay a final dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, making 4 1/2 per cent for the year. The sum of £ 7,179 was carried forward to new account.

## LOCAL NOTES

—It is stated that some friction has arisen between the minister of industry and the director-general of the postoffice.

—There has been no little complaint lately that the monopoly which controls the fresh meat supply of this city has not reduced the price of meat with the rise in exchange, according to contract.

—The subscription in this capital for presenting some testimonial of appreciation to Barão do Rio Branco has reached the sum of 40,000\$. It would have been three times that sum had the times been better.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* says that a capitalist of this city has complained to the police that his life is threatened by a man with whom he has had business transactions. It seems that they were unable to agree in the settlement of accounts.

—Rumors are again current of palace intrigues against the minister of finance, whose presidential aspirations are not approved by the crown. It is said that Colbert will resign in case it transpires that Louiz XIV's private secretary is the author of certain attacks upon him in the press.

—The editor of the *Rebôta* complains that his papers were seized by the police on Saturday last and that he is threatened with arrest. Perhaps it would be good policy to first ascertain what will be agreeable to the police before saying anything. There will be heaps of liberty in that kind of journalism.

—Some twelve hundred thousand of those stamps, mistakenly called postage stamps for they were never used as postage, commemorative of the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil, were burned at the custom-house on the 11th inst. This is designed to enhance the exchange rate—beg pardon! the value of the stamps sold.

—There has been considerable trouble with the laborers at the gas works in this city owing to an attempt to reduce wages. It seems that when exchange went so low the company increased wages, with the understanding that when exchange should go up the wages should be reduced. The laborers now do not wish to comply with the arrangement.

—Some idea of the "representative" character of existing political institutions in Brazil may be derived from the fact that the candidate for the vacancy in the chamber of deputies caused by the death of Dr. Elias Fausto, was recently selected by President Campos Salles and Deputy Dínio Bueno, the party leader in the chamber. The lucky candidate is Dr. Rodolpho Miranda.

—For the second half of April, according to the official report, there were 552 cases of smallpox, which is certainly not a high number for such a city. From various contagious diseases the deaths were:—yellow fever 33, small-pox 5, beri-beri 3, diphtheria 2, dysentery 1, influenza 10, typhoid fever 5, malarial diseases 34, and pulmonary consumption 101. During the same period there were 577 births and 97 marriages.

—A considerable number of clerks have already left their old quarters on the other side of the bay in search of cheaper board and lodging. It can be found, of course, but the fare will not be what they have been accustomed to, and their risks of illness will be increased. But what are they to do? With exchange at 13 and going higher, their salaries turned into currency have shrunk to figures which compel a large reduction in expenditure. In the days gone by we have lived for less than 100\$ a month, and it is possible even now to live for less than 150\$, but we would not advise any young foreigner to try it unless he has the stomach of an ostrich, and the taste of a goat.

—The new German minister to Brazil, Sr. Carl Treutler, arrived here on Sunday last, accompanied by his family.

—It is announced that Minister Assis Brazil will represent Brazil at the Pan-American congress in Mexico in October next.

—A special telegram to the *Journal do Commercio* from London on the 4th inst. says that the City of London Chamber of Commerce is expressed by the financial journals of the City that Campos Salles cannot be re-elected for another term, and that hopes are expressed that Martinho may be his successor. The London financial journals are sometimes very amusing—unconsciously so, of course. Their knowledge of foreign political affairs is of course based on the punctuality of payments made in London.

—On last Wednesday the 1st battalion of sappers and miners, composed of 20 commissioned officers and 413 non-commissioned officers and privates, left on the packet *Mandor* for Paranaguá. The battalion was accompanied by 15 persons belonging to the families of commissioned officers, 6 servants and 402 persons belonging to the families of non-commissioned officers and privates. The battalion will be employed, we understand, in the construction of the strategic road from Paraná to Matto Grosso.

—On last Wednesday the habeas corpus case of the merchant Borlido expelled by the government from Brazil, was brought on appeal before the supreme court, which decided that Borlido shall be present at the sitting of the 5th proximo, when the case will be heard. One of the judges expressed the opinion that the court should order the immediate cessation of all illegal constraint on Borlido. It is asserted that the police have been watching all arrivals for the purpose of arresting him again.

—There were various commemorative demonstrations yesterday to celebrate the abolition of slavery in 1888. The national press of this capital celebrated a field mass on the Praia do Russell, an afternoon matinee at the Theatro Lucinda, a musical festival at the Theatro Recreio in the evening, and fireworks on the Praia do Russell at 10 p. m. Curiously enough, one of the two journals, which took an early and active part in the agitation which led to the abolition of slavery, was not even honored with an invitation!

—It is said that the bureau of public works is again trying to force the general use of hydrometers, which are practically controlled by a monopoly. How long will the people of this city submit to such scandalous abuses? If the hydrometer is necessary, then let the buyer have the benefit of open competition between manufacturers and dealers so that the lowest prices may be obtained and the general trade may derive some benefit from it. The official protection of monopolies is an outrage which should not be tolerated one single moment.

—I have come to the conclusion that a change is at hand and a boom is approaching," observed Smalwyt yesterday, after lighting a fresh cigar. "And how low you make that out," we asked, tossing our last nickel in the air. "Why can't you read the signs yet?" replied Smalwyt, with a lift of the shoulder in pity for our ignorance. "It is as plain to my eyes as the sight of a score or more of our nation's birds sheltering some particular point. I make it out from the fact that my old friend and table chum at the Hotel Citra, Count Leopoldina, has returned to Rio. There's something in the wind, and don't you forget it."

—A curious incident was made public Sunday morning by the *Pais* and *Journal do Brazil*. It had been known for some days that a prominent banker had applied to the police for some kind of protection, but the particulars were not known. It now transpires that the applicant was Mr. Otto Petersen, director of the Banco da Republica, who invoked the aid of the police against Mr. Otto Richard, formerly an employé of the Brasilianische Bank under Mr. Petersen, and recently an exchange broker under Mr. Petersen's protection. It is stated that during Mr. Petersen's absence, when manager of the Brasilianische Bank, the keys to a safe containing private papers and reserved bank documents were entrusted to Mr. Richard's care. He improved the opportunity to acquaint himself with their contents, and has since extorted money from Mr. Petersen by threatening to make them public. He was once sent home with 60,000\$ in his pocket, but returned. Then he extorted more money, and finally he was set up as a broker, at which he failed. Recently he demanded more money under a threat of exposing these personal and bank secrets, and to put an end to the extortions Mr. Petersen appealed to the police. As usual the police has blundered. Richard was arrested on the 6th and was confined at the central police station. All communication with him was denied. It would appear that the chief of police proposed to have him delivered a lunatic and confined in the asylum, but the police doctors declined to declare him insane. It is now said that he will be deported, providing an application for habeas corpus does not set him at liberty. The incident is a curious one from every point of view. Why should Mr. Petersen have submitted to blackmail for so long a time? And why should he not take the customary legal steps to prosecute Richard for blackmail and threats? And on what grounds can the police report him without a judicial inquiry into the accusation? This morning's papers announce, however, that he was formally committed to prison on Saturday for preventive reasons, and that Mr. Petersen will prosecute him for threatened violence.

—The *Pais* of this morning says it is informed by some naval officers that when the "Tiradentes" was coming down the coast recently, they surprised the German cruiser "Vinteta" at anchor in Brazilian waters, near the Abrolhos, making hydrographic surveys and soundings. Had it been the "Wilmington" there would be no end of a row.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The new contract for the gas lighting of Bahia has been signed. It is for a period of fifty years.

—Rumors are current that the *Imprensa* is to resume publication. A meeting of shareholders is called for to-morrow.

—The Brazilian legation in London has submitted the name of James Watson Hall for the vacant post of Brazilian vice-consul at Manchester, England.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 11th inst. says that the important weaving mills of Srs. Pratto, Rossi & Montano, of that city, have been closed because of the heavy taxes imposed upon them.

—We see by the *Montevideo Times* that the "Official Nomenclatures," which foreign merchants are expected to buy to assist them in filling out consular invoices, has been reduced in price from £ 1 to £ 2 70.

—In the 1st quarter of the present year there were exported from the United Kingdom to Brazil 15,909,700 yards of cotton piece goods valued at £ 191,326, against 19,244,100 yards valued at £ 208,221 in the 1st quarter of 1900.

—A quantity of silk was seized by the police on the night of the 8th inst. as it was being landed at the Caes Pharoas from the Portuguese bark "Venturoso." It is valued at 1,800\$.

—The hat factory of the bankrupt firm of Pereira & Imazio in Pedregulho has been sold at auction for 101,000\$. The liabilities of the firm are 1,034,975\$701, including a debt of 373,174\$940 to the Banco da Republica. The amount of the firm's assets is not stated.

—The balance-sheet of the Banco Commercial of Bahia was published on the 12th inst. and the telegram says the assets and liabilities are stated to be 43,695,816\$875, including many depreciated securities. The cash is not given in the telegram, but it is probably not important.

—A Lisbon telegram of the 9th inst. says that the United States minister there has secured the cession of a small zone of the island of Corvo as a naval coal deposit. In compensation the United States will subsidize two steamers for semi-monthly voyages between New York and the Azores.

—Is it not strange that at a time when banks are failing and everyone is complaining of stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money, the President sees nothing but recovering prosperity and financial improvement! Is he blind, or is it inability to appreciate the situation?

—The President compliments his government and the Banco da Republica on the prompt liquidation of the *inscriptos* issued to cover the bank's obligations, but he forgets to compliment the creditors of that bank whose heavy losses of over one-third their claims have made this liquidation possible.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora is urging the adoption of heavy import duties on Argentine cattle, to protect home producers, who are compelled to accept extremely low prices because of the competition. But how about the consumer? Shall he pay extortionate prices for his beef, or have the natural right to buy where it is cheapest?

—It cannot be too often repeated that what is required by legitimate interests is neither high exchange nor low exchange, but stable exchange. Immense injury is done to those interests by causing exchange to rise and then permitting it to fall. Recently after having reached 13 1/2 it has fluctuated very much and on Saturday it was quoted at 12 1/16. Before the end of the year it may possibly fall below 10, as it did last year after having been forced to rise to 14 3/8.

—The United States consul at Bergen reports under date of February 6 the discovery of a cheap substitute for rubber. He says:— "After having experimented for several years, a Copenhagen chemist has succeeded in producing a material called 'solignum,' which possesses qualities that will render it of the greatest importance to the caoutchouc industry. It is produced, it seems, from asphalt, and can be used for the manufacture of linoleum, rubbers, insulators, etc. It is also claimed that the material can be used as a paint, in all colors, and that it is absolutely waterproof."

—Brazilian credit does not seem to have been benefited by the President's message. The quotations of Brazilian bonds in the London market on the day on which the message was issued and at a more recent date were as follows:

	May 3	May 11
Bonds of 1879.....	71 1/2	73 1/2
" " 1889.....	70 1/4	69 1/4
" " 1895.....	84	83 1/2
Funding bonds.....	91 1/2	93

Apparently the President has overreached himself with his optimistic message, exciting distrust instead of confidence.

—It is not difficult to understand why prices of agricultural products in Brazil have ceased to be remunerative. In the last few years taxation has been enormously increased and a large part of the burden necessarily falls upon producers. The expenses caused by this burden have not diminished with the rise in exchange, which has, however, produced a decline in the prices of products exported. Consequently the proper remedy for the evil of which planters are complaining and which threatens the country with the most disastrous consequences, is a large reduction in taxation.

—The following is a statement of the official value of imports at Ceará in 1899 and 1900:

	1899	1900
From the British Empire.....	3,081,286\$086	4,816,358\$925
From the United States.....	1,305,130\$336	1,143,045\$414
From Germany.....	1,120,563\$767	1,348,822\$664
" France.....	715,993\$883	614,297\$343
" Portugal.....	182,085\$729	453,558\$807
" Belgium.....	181,394\$894	543,819\$000
" Uruguay.....	145,734\$750	111,457\$900

Total..... 6,732,033\$425 8,518,202\$152  
On these imports were paid duties amounting to 3,039,633\$830 in gold and currency in 1899 and to 3,215,642\$663 in 1900.

—The official value of the imports at Pernambuco in the year 1900 was as follows:

From the British Empire.....	15,034,206\$686
" United States.....	14,866,763\$331
" Germany.....	7,061,730\$597
" France.....	5,818,293\$715
" Austria.....	4,026,843\$000
" Uruguay.....	3,758,622\$000
" Portugal.....	2,210,283\$000
" Argentina.....	2,192,015\$000
" Italy.....	375,049\$666
" Belgium.....	37,317\$600
" Sweden.....	38,306\$000
" Holland.....	16,196\$800

Total..... 54,956,621\$395

On these imports were paid duties amounting to 17,568,216\$169, of which 14,992,841\$093 was in currency and 2,665,375\$076 was in gold.

—There is an opening in Brazil for the sale of American cheese. Commenting on the best method to develop the trade, Consul J. I. Girimondi, at Santos, says: "American dairies would, I think, do well to turn their attention to the possibility of exporting their cheese products to Brazil generally and to São Paulo especially. The consumption of cheese in this state is very large. While it is not possible to give exact statistics, its use is much more general than in the United States. In every family it is a staple food article, after coffee. Allowing a liberal margin for profit and for transportation, the United States cheese could easily compete with other foreign cheese—mostly brought from Italy, Switzerland and France—now controlling the Brazilian market. As to whether they could compete with the imitation cheese more largely used by the working classes and costing about 13 cents a pound, only the American producers can judge. The wisest course would be for several dairy associations to send, in common, an expert to Brazil to carefully study not only prices but the form and character of cheese which the Brazilians desire. A general agency should be established in Santos or São Paulo in charge of an American able to speak and write the Portuguese language. The agent should then employ traveling men to visit the retail dealers in different parts of the republic. Such a business campaign intelligently carried out could hardly fail to be exceedingly profitable to the American dairy trade."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 13. —Has Father Girimondi ever called for what is commonly termed "Chester" cheese, and has he ever asked where it comes from?

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The government remitted £ 300,000 to London on the 9th inst.

—It is said that the 100\$ apolices recently issued by the state of Pernambuco are now quoted at 60\$.

—It is announced that various Ceará capitalists have taken up a loan of 150,000\$ issued by the government of that state.

—The federal treasury has already handed over to the redemption bureau 1,000,000\$ for next Saturday's holocaust.

—On Saturday last another thousand centos of paper money and 420 *inscriptos* of the Banco da Republica were burned at the custom-house engine room.

—The Banco do Commercio e Industria of São Paulo, including its branches at Santos and Campinas, had a cash balance of 22,653,443\$665 on the 30th ult.

—In a letter to the *Journal do Brazil* of the 2nd inst. Commandador Mattos Faro says that the government is evidently calculating that the percentage of duties paid in gold will be sufficient to pay the interest on the foreign debt. That this will not be sufficient, he claims, is shown by the fact that the aggregate foreign debt, including £ 9,500,000 in funding bonds, amounts to £ 19,974,787, on which the annual interest is £ 2,259,023. Add to this the interest on guaranteed companies, amounting to £ 1,100,000 a year, and we have a total of £ 3,359,023 to be covered, which he believes will not be covered by the gold percentage. If we add to this the not inconsiderable amount annually expended abroad for the army and navy, and for other government purposes, we may feel certain that other resources will be necessary.



Foreign sailing vessels in the port of  
Rio de Janeiro, May 14th, 1901.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONNECTIONS
<b>American</b>				
bk. Josephine...	870	Apr. 23	Baltimore	D. Bisset.
bk. Reivlers...	760	May 5	Baltimore	To order.
bk. White Wings...	654	May 11	Baltimore	To order.
<b>Argentine</b>				
bk. Mosca, Twer...	599	Sept. 30	Rosario...	To order.
<b>British</b>				
bk. Launceston...	1144	Mar. 27	New York	To order.
bk. Reivlers...	760	May 5	Baltimore	To order.
sp. S. Calena...	1768	9	Rangoon...	J. Moore Co.
<b>Norwegian</b>				
sp. Prince Louis...	1325	Mar. 28	Liverpool...	Gaz Co.
bk. P. Regent...	1116	Apr. 9	Liverpool...	Gaz Co.
bk. Arcadia...	1271	May 8	Lettli...	T. Rodt Co.
<b>Portuguese</b>				
bk. Venturaosa...	864	May 8	Oporto...	J. A. G. Sant.
bk. Trinapio...	491	11	do	To order.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA,  
LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000  
do paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... 340,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1901.

<b>Assets:</b>		
Capital, uncalled.....	4,444,444.40	
Bills discounted.....	1,040,208.57	
Loans guaranteed and by bills.....	1,739,518.50	
Bills receivable.....	3,117,810.00	
Head office and branches.....	3,334,110.50	
Securities for loans, accounts current.....	8,556,750.68	
Sundry accounts.....	2,211,535.71	
Cash.....	5,890,787.50	
	32,916,552.95	
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Capital.....	8,888,888.88	
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	2,134,168.10	
do in account current, with notice do fixed maturity and by bills.....	1,864,723.49	
Head office and branches.....	2,044,752.10	
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	1,460,963.19	
Bills deposited.....	1,500,371.82	
do payable.....	3,534.48	
Sundry accounts.....	32,916,552.95	

R. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May, 1901.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,  
J. W. Applin, Actg. Manager,  
Harold Evans, Actg. Accountant.

## BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL 1901.

<b>Assets:</b>		
Shareholders, uncalled capital.....	5,000,000.00	
Cash, in current.....	5,881,790.48	
Bills discounted.....	1,884,038.103	
Bills receivable.....	768,850.130	
Guaranteed accounts current.....	3,268,241.300	
Securities deposited.....	6,074,300.910	
Securities pledged.....	5,798,745.570	
Sundry accounts.....	2,311,420.210	
	31,649,889.841	
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Capital.....	10,000,000.000	
Accounts current, with and without interest.....	899,530.211	
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	624,921.212	
Branches and agencies.....	79,949,418.555	
Bills payable.....	151,795.915	
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	9,507,094.710	
Sundry accounts.....	2,505,129.678	
	31,649,889.841	

R. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th May 1901.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,  
L. Hottel, Inspector General,  
L. Vellyn, Sub-Manager.

## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1901

<b>Assets:</b>		
Apolices in guarantee of Reserve Fund (Guarantee to the Treasury for the Loan of £ 900,10-10-10).....	5,526,000.000	
<b>Bank Securities:</b>		
Federal, State and municipal apolices, free and unencumbered.....	22,451,967.310	
Federal and municipal apolices, given as security to the Treasury for the above loans.....	5,191,864.905	
Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered in Europe.....	371,550.611	
Shares and debentures of banks and companies, free and unencumbered in Brazil.....	35,962,093.768	
Shares and debentures of companies given as security to the Treasury.....	22,595,228.470	
Less: — Old bonificação (rebate) in this account.....	4,143,347.513	
Bills discounted:		
Not matured, with 2 endorsers.....	1,536,545.000	
Not matured, with 1 endorser.....	5,679,892.130	
Bills matured, of the Treasury of the State of Bahia.....	131,063.750	
Bills deposited:		
Matured.....	418,800.000	
Not matured.....	2,730,375.100	
Bills receivable:		
For own account.....	44,739.750	
For outside account.....	2,734,108.960	
<b>Securities in Liquidation:</b>		
Value of the securities.....	17,046.170	
Less: Credits to sundry others.....	15,076,898.824	
Old bonificação in this a/c, bills protested.....	15,093,545.632	

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1901.

<b>Assets:</b>		
Guaranteed accounts.....	4,562,582.36	
Head office, branches and agencies.....	8,775,750.247	
Bills receivable.....	3,861,619.053	
do discounted.....	7,650,314.999	
do pledged.....	2,132,707.100	
Securities pledged.....	4,169,845.000	
do deposited.....	15,894,685.400	
Cash, in current funds.....	14,688,313.618	
	61,479,562.053	
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Capital subscribed (mark — 1000).....	10,000,000.000	
Deposits in account current:		
Without interest.....	7,456,199.956	
With interest.....	4,145,100.039	
Head office, branches and correspondents.....	9,066,339.472	
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	9,670,032.285	
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	22,131,417.500	
Sundry accounts.....	1,380,583.371	
	61,479,562.053	

R. &amp; O. E.

Directors: — Theil-Gutschow.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital..... £1,500,000  
do paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve Fund..... 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH APRIL, 1901.

<b>Assets:</b>		
Capital, uncalled.....	6,666,666.670	
Bills discounted.....	9,061.916	
Bills receivable.....	5,722,318.670	
Head office and branches.....	9,070,708.190	
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	3,665,121.308	
Loans, current accounts, etc.....	4,939,496.910	
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	1,791,045.820	
Sundry accounts.....	19,577,491.250	
Cash.....	52,595,824.910	
	73,333,333.330	
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Capital subscribed.....	73,333,333.330	
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	17,184,500.800	
do in account current, with interest do fixed maturity.....	958,281.410	
Head office and branches.....	2,418,105.460	
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,772,485.500	
Head office and branches.....	4,040,186.910	
Sundry accounts.....	7,803,108.560	
Bills payable.....	52,595,824.910	
	73,333,333.330	

R. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, and May, 1901.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,  
F. W. Turner, Actg. Manager,  
L. W. Turner, Actg. Accountant.

## LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

Established in 1862.

Capital..... £1,500,000  
idem realized..... 1,000,000  
Reserve Fund..... 1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH,  
30TH APRIL 1901.

<b>Assets:</b>		
Bills discounted.....	759,706.450	
Bills receivable.....	7,475,965.130	
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	2,609,978.740	
Head office, agencies and branches.....	9,517,303.640	
Sundry accounts.....	3,544,272.610	
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c etc.....	6,733,736.370	
Values deposited.....	21,711,759.850	
Cash.....	18,647,503.350	
	71,060,612.500	
<b>Liabilities:</b>		
Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000.000	
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice do without interest.....	6,579,500.130	
Sundry accounts.....	8,894,892.750	
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	25,465,492.450	
Bills payable.....	15,920,320.510	
Head office, agencies and branches.....	16,732,690.170	
	71,060,612.500	

R. &amp; O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd May 1901.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,  
W. J. Cramack, Actg. Manager,  
A. Gouffey, Actg. Accountant.

## Accounts current, guaranteed:

Debtors, with guarantee (not closed).....	39,414,979.541	
Debtors, under judicial process.....	23,559,939.815	
Debtors, in accord with Bank.....	3,743,538.045	
Debtors, in liquidation.....	51,105,183.949	
Less: — Old bonificação in this account.....	47,499,564.804	
	69,888,300.856	

## General Accounts Current: Debtors without guarantee

Accounts Current: Debtors, without guarantee.....	4,654,824.112	
	1,789,738.870	

## A. Paz de Carvalho:

Inver at auction of the Cia. Lloyd Brasileiro.....	9,062,500.000	
Accounts Current for Aid to Industries: Debits from liquidations of bonus loans.....	115,318.950	

## Loans to Industries:

Capital.....	28,397,354.370	
Interest.....	5,047,014.840	
	33,444,379.210	

## Agricultural Loans in Northern States:

Balance of this a/c.....	272,068.567	
Agencies' Debit balance.....	166,668.413	

## Real Estate:

Plantations.....	5,909,978.588	
Land and buildings.....	1,919,118.715	
Railways.....	728,241.004	
Factories.....	2,184,861.398	
S. Pedro theatre.....	1,181,858.810	
Advances to Jullio de Salles.....	267,000.000	
	11,666,058.505	

## Less: Old bonificação in this a/c.....

	1,470,042.874	
	10,256,015.631	

## Bank Edificios: Nos. 9 and 11 Rua da Alfandega.....

Bank Furniture.....	1,330,000.000	
	100,000.000	

## Values deposited:

As commercial security.....	210,664,478.845	
Belonging to sundry parties.....	22,064,678.732	
	232,729,157.577	

## Repaid exchange (reembolsos).....

Reserve Fund: Special a/c.....	562,601.800	
SEARAS RANDESP (for redemption of capital fraction of 3.30 redemption of 3% inscriptions during April.....)	6,000.000	
Cash in money.....	1,996,300.000	
	15,602,839.849	
	492,206,082.857	

## LIABILITIES

Capital.....	100,000,000.000	
Reserve Fund: Composed of Federal apolices.....	6,260,803.805	
Reserve Fund: Special a/c.....	10,146,118.910	
Profit in Sanepe: Balance from half yearly profits in profit and loss a/c.....	11,585,621.601	
Profit in Sanepe: Balance resulting from accord of 1900.....	6,233,278.542	
Exchange Operations: para prejuizo (for losses).....	2,055,901.834	
Profits and Losses: Profits this half year.....	2,342,500.813	
Liquidations.....	2,791,145.960	
Valuations of industrial properties (profits).....	60,688.410	
Fiscalizing loans to industries (profits).....	131,208.157	
	191,882.617	
NOTE EMISSION EX-BANCO DO BRAZIL: to pay.....	1,056,973.000	
Deposit: for redemption of hypochondry notes of ex-Banco do Brazil.....	2,900.000	

## Deposits:

By bills-bearing interest.....	1,084,137.853	
In account current with fixed maturity.....	151,057.900	
In open account current, with interest.....	1,932,972.495	
In open account current, without interest, privileged and judicial deposits.....	5,356,412.692	
	7,368,520.840	

## Cheques: vised at 60 days.....

Companhia Lio. Brasileira, in judicial liquidation, product of sale at auction.....	100,338.750	
Accounts Current on loans to industries.....	9,000,000.000	
Amount to strike from debit of warranties.....	1,218,846.593	
General Accounts Current: credit balances.....	475,202.715	
AGENTS: credit balances.....	279,121.547	

## GUARANTEED ACCOUNTS CURRENT:

Debtors who have become creditors for a balance of.....	228.000	
Municipal Loan of Alfeu Parahyba.....	109,438.790	
INTERVENCAO MUNICIPAL.....	61,108.540	
Interest account, on apolices.....	266,588.600	
BANK DIVIDENDS unpaid.....	10,946,767.890	
Bank Treasury: Special account for exchange with guarantee.....	5,645,000.000	

## Dividends of securities deposited.....

Deposits of value, as stated in books.....	52,750.864	
Profit on redemption of 3% inscriptions.....	232,739,170.777	
Emission of 3% inscriptions: Remission to date.....	117,068,000.000	
Reflected to 31st December and burned.....	331,941.000	
Interest on 3% inscriptions: Balance payable.....	115,210.000	
	492,206,082.857	

Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1901.

J. ROSA, Chefe da Contabilidade.

PETERSEN, ALMEIDA MAGALHAES, Directors.

## BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

New Account

BALANCE SHEET OF 30TH APRIL 1901

<i>Assets</i>		
Accounts Current, guaranteed.....		
Bills discounted.....		
Bills receivable.....		
Bills pledged.....		
Securities pledged.....		
Securities deposited.....		
<i>Agents:</i>		
In Santos.....	1,461,828.310	
In São Paulo.....	4,968.110	
In Bahia.....	30,528.210	
In Pernambuco.....	2,138.100	
In Rio Grande do Sul.....	912,052.100	
	<u>2,505,800.000</u>	

## STOCKS AND SHARES

Sales of Stocks and Shares.		
MAY 6.		
15	Apolices, 5%	745,500
25	do	745
10	do	746
2	do	748
4	do	700
2	do	700
194	do	700
3	do	715
1	do	740
3	do	735
11	do	852
13	do	882
13	Inscriptions 3%	630
45	do	617
25	do	615
39	do	610
5	Emprestimo Municipal	119
250	do	120
25	deb. Sorocabana-Ipana R. R.	45
60	do	41 500
10	" F. C. Jardim Botânico	190
20	" <i>Journal do Commercio</i>	160
<i>Banks.</i>		
50	Lavoura e Commercio	60,000
100	Republica	54
100	do	53 500
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
100	Centros Pastorais	6,000
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	11 250
MAY 7.		
15	Apolices, 5%	745,500
6	do	746
5	do	748
5	do	750
35	do	700
168	do	720
40	do	715
1	do	735
39	do	740
2	do	755
1	do	882
13	Inscriptions 3%	630
33	do	635
5	do	630
25	Emprestimo Municipal	119
68	do	119
25	deb. sorocabana-Ipana R. R.	45
20	" F. C. Jardim Botânico	190
<i>Banks.</i>		
100	Brazil e Norte America	58 500
45	Nacional	100
100	Republica	53
25	do	53 500
6	do	54
<i>Cotton mills.</i>		
15	Brazil Industrial	8,000
<i>Tramways.</i>		
50	Jardim Botânico	110,000
30	S. Christovão	105
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	11,750
15	Apolices 5%	745,500
18	do	745
193	do	732
15	do	740
21	do	852
10	Inscriptions 3%	635
25	Emprestimo Municipal	119
420	do	119
120	deb. Engenho C. de Guissam	90
<i>Banks.</i>		
100	Commercial	65,000
750	Republica	53
<i>Tramways.</i>		
30	S. Christovão	105,000
25	do	100
MAY 9.		
40	Apolices 5%	745,500
61	do	745
1	do	700
1	do	700
2	do	710
1	do	700
120	do	713
35	do	725
61	do	722
61	do	730
15	do	853
10	do	853
12	do	882
62	Inscriptions 3%	635
5	do	630
70	Emprestimo Municipal	119
100	do	119
100	do	119
100	deb. Sorocabana-Ipana R. R.	45
75	" do	45
130	" Carris Urbanos (2%)	150
130	" <i>Journal do Commercio</i>	160
<i>Banks.</i>		
100	Constructor	25,000
291	Republica	53 500
<i>Railways.</i>		
150	V. F. Sapachy	95,000
<i>Tramways.</i>		
15	Jardim Botânico	110,000
100	S. Christovão	100
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
200	Melhoramentos no Brazil	11,750
300	do	12
300	do	11



MAY. 10.	
6 Apolices \$8.....	7445-60
256 do .....	715
do 1,700\$ at rate of.....	709
21 do 180\$ .....	722
119 do .....	725
16 do 187\$ .....	583
15 do 187\$ (reg.) .....	583
1 do .....	582
5 Inscriptions \$ 1/2 .....	632
58 do .....	614
do 900\$ (reg.) at rate of.....	636
do 7,300\$ at rate of .....	635

Banks	
40 Brazil e Norte America.....	53,000
60 Commercial .....	65
110 Republic .....	55
150 do .....	53,250

Tramways.	
100 S. Christovão .....	100,000
Miscellaneous.	
200 Melhoramentos no Brazil .....	112,500

MAY. 11.	
3 Apolices \$8.....	715-00
4 do 1,700\$ at rate of .....	710
do 700\$ do .....	710
77 do 180\$ .....	725
39 do .....	722
2 do (reg.) .....	725
12 do .....	710
17 do 187\$ (reg.) .....	583
14 do .....	583
40 Inscriptions \$ 1/2 .....	632
43 do .....	614
85 do .....	636
do 900\$ at rate of.....	635
do 11,500 \$ do .....	635
150 Emprestimo Municipal .....	112
70 do .....	122
1750 deb Sorcebana-Tiuna R. R. ....	15

Banks	
60 Commercial .....	63,000
11 Commercial .....	55
20 Republic .....	55
201 do .....	53,250
25 Rural e Hypothecario .....	50

Coffee mills.	
30 Brazil Industrial .....	110,000
Tramways.	
165 Jardim Botânico .....	110,000
50 S. Christovão .....	100

Miscellaneous.	
50 Melhoramentos no Brazil .....	112,500
300 do .....	11,500

## S. LUTERAN'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO

	sellrs.	buyers
Banco Comercio e Industria .....	310 000	265,000
Construtor e Agricola .....	—	—
Credito Real do Ceara H. ....	—	—
Lavadores .....	—	—
Mercantil de Santos .....	—	—
S. Paulo .....	—	97 000
Ribeirão Preto .....	—	—
União de S. Carlos (all paid) ..	210 000	210 000
do do do do do do .....	110 000	50 000
União de S. Paulo (all paid) ..	30 000	40 000
Santos .....	—	—
Cia Agua e Luz .....	—	230 000
Antares .....	—	—
Argos Paulista .....	—	—
Fabril Paulista .....	—	—
Ferro Carril São Amaro .....	—	—
Gas de S. Paulo .....	—	—
Italo Paulista .....	—	—
Leipziger .....	100 000	—
Mechanica .....	—	36 000
Melhoramentos de Brolas .....	—	108 000
Megaron (all paid) .....	200 000	—
idem (at 30 days) .....	—	—
Paulista .....	200 000	195 000
idem (at 30 days) .....	—	—
Progreto .....	200 000	108 000
Stupakoff .....	21 000	17 500
Telephones .....	—	—
União Sportiva .....	20 000	10 000
Vição Paulista .....	—	—

## TO BE LET.

That most desirable family residence No. 37 Alto da Bon Vista, Tijuca. Apply to Messrs. Crashley & Co. 36, Rua do Ouvidor.

(1)

## HOUSE SCRUBBER.

An excellent Scrubber if wanted. Apply by letter to Arthur. Caixa no Correio, No. 84

(1)

## S. Paulo

## BARRA ROSA &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1888

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. P. O. BOX 337.  
Correspondence solicited for Agencies of American and English Firms.

## "CASA AMERICANA"

IS THE PLACE TO BUY.

School Furniture and supplies,  
American Cook Stoves for coal and wood,  
Oil Stoves, for cooking and heating,  
American and English Novels,  
Fine Writing Paper and Envelopes,  
Cuticura Soap, Heinz' Pickles,  
Libby's Canned Meats,  
Park Davis' medicines,  
Cameras (Pleino), Church Organs,  
Dixon's Plumbing for foundries,  
Parker's Fountain Pens,  
Stafford's Ink, and  
American notions

## A. R. DUNLOP &amp; Co.

41 A, RUA DIREITA, 41 A

SÃO PAULO.

## LION &amp; Co.

SANTOS 41- SAO PAULO

IMPORTERS OF

Bar Iron, Iron Sheets,  
Wrought Iron Tubes,  
Portland Cement,  
Lubricating Oils,  
Plows and Agricultural Implements  
Sanitary goods.  
Sole agents for the State of São Paulo  
"COLUMBIA" Bicycles  
Pope Manufacturing Co., Hartford, U. S. A.  
Representatives for the States  
of São Paulo, Minas & Rio de Janeiro  
"POTASSIUM SYNDICATE"  
Stassfurt, Prussia.

## LION &amp; Co.

## THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1856

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND .....	£2,523,225

## CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY

(FINEST AMERICAN BRAND)

and

## Lawson's Liqueur Whisky

(FINEST SCOTCH BRAND)

sold by ZERRENNER, BÜLOW &amp; Co.

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SANTOS:—Largo Monte Alegre 10.

## DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach,  
Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations,  
Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure  
for Gout, Rheumatic  
Gout and Gravel; the  
safest and most gentle  
Medicine for Infants,  
Children, Delicate Fe-  
males, and the Sick-  
ness of Pregnancy.



## MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

## COMMERCIAL PRINTING

OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION AT

No. 79, Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

## TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power  
both used, and both of the Korting system, will be  
sold cheap for cash.  
Inquire at this office.

## BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

## MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND  
PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as  
for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and  
may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY &amp; Co.

36, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO

## CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that  
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

## CRASHLEY'S

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CLARK & C.<sup>o</sup>

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

A large and varied stock of the latest English styles always on hand.  
These boots are specially made of selected leathers for wear in the tropics  
and besides being light in weight have all the endurance of home goods.

I. &amp; R. Morley's Celebrated

Cotton,

Woollen,

and Merino Hosiery.

RIO DE JANEIRO:

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Travessa do Ouvidor, 35 and 37.

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PARÁ, Rua Santo Antonio, 4.

FACTORY: KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND.

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ESTABLISHED 1865.

**THOMAS NORTON & Co.**  
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**

68, Broad Street.

NEW YORK

## Steamships.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**  
BREMEN.

Capital. . . 80,000,000 Marks.

## NEXT DEPARTURES

Date	Steamer	Destination
1901		
May 24	Mainz	Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
June 7	Coblentz	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Bremen.
" 21	Roland	Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp, and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo accepted.

Passage Rates: *ret. cl. 1st. cl.*  
 Rio Antwerp, Rotterdam Bremen 400 Marks £ 9-  
 " Lisbon, " " " 320 " Rs. 1,400.00

For further information apply to

**HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents,**  
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 Rio de Janeiro

**ROYAL MAIL**  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES  
1901

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 15	Thames	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 27	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 29	Danube	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

For freight, passages and other information apply at No. 2, Rua General Camará, 1st floor.

C. J. Cataly,  
Superintendent.**LIVERPOOL BRAZIL AND**  
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT &amp; HOLT LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK

"Buffon"..... 1st June  
 "Wordsworth"..... 17th "  
 "Havelius"..... 2nd July

The steamer

**"Coleridge"**Illuminated with electric light  
is intended to sail on the 17th May for**New York**calling at  
**BAHIA**Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers for above ports  
and Barbados.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England  
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.

For freight apply to the Broker

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For passages and further information apply to the  
Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1.º de Março

**PACIFIC STEAM**  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Oravia..... May 21st  
 Orellana..... June 5th  
 Yorkshire..... 18th  
 These popular steamers are fitted with the electric  
 light and all modern conveniences. Cuisine of highest  
 order.

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No. 4, Rua S. Pedro:

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**MAGALHÃES & Co.**

CAPITAL Rs. 200,000\$000.

Stevedores, established for many years in the city of  
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undertake the loading and discharge of steamers and  
sailing vessels, having at their disposal lighters suit-  
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launches and skilled employees.

TELEPHONE No. 313.

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(Cuttoff)

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light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach  
of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large  
comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good  
shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water  
closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system  
good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered  
the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid  
table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled

**FREITAS HOTEL****120, Rua do Riachuelo**

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well  
known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and  
former customers that he has reopened that hotel at  
No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attrac-  
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The new establishment is situated in one of the most  
attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad  
and quiet street, with views for all central points of  
the city passing the door. It has a large and beauti-  
fully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for  
ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms pro-  
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The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for  
whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found  
lacking. It contains a large drawing room, and its  
dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the gar-  
den.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and  
telegram.

## DRINK

**Sanderson's**  
**Whisky****NOTHING MORE!!****Companhia Nacional de Navegação Costeira.**Weekly Passenger service between *Rio de*  
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The Steamer

**ITAIPAVA**

will sail for

**PARANAGUA,**  
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 and **PORTO ALEGRE.**

Saturday 18th inst.

Freight and parcels received through the  
Trapiche SILVINO.Valuables at the office, on the day of  
sailing, till 2 p. m.

For passages and information apply to the office of

**LAGE IRMÃOS,****Rua do Hospício, 9.****LEA & PERRINS'**Messrs. LEA & PERRINS beg to announce  
that, to further safeguard the public  
against imitations of their world-renowned**Original Worcestershire Sauce,**they are now printing their Signature, in  
white, diagonally across the upper part of the  
red label on each bottle. Anyone copying the  
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The Original and Genuine.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

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TRADE MARK.

**PHOSPHODYNE**

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its  
world-wide reputation as the Best and  
only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for  
BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESS-  
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Complaints, Haunting Dreams, Premature  
Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all  
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Diseased Conditions of the System, caused  
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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric  
Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred  
Evils is immediate and permanent, all  
the Miserable Feelings and Distressing  
Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity  
that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above  
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Its energizing effects are shown from the  
first day of its administration by a remarkable  
Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power,  
with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and  
Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The  
Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep  
becomes calm and refreshing. The Face  
becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes  
brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None  
genuine without the British Government  
Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne,  
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